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(A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

- (B)(I) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and
- (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

In addition, 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3) requires a petitioner to obtain leave from the appropriate court of appeals before filing a second or successive petition in the district court.

The dismissal of a federal petition on the ground of untimeliness is a determination "on the merits" for purposes of § 2244(b). *McNabb v. Yates*, 576 F.3d 1028, 1030 (9th Cir. 2009). The claims in the current petition are claims that either were or could have been raised in the earlier petition. Petitioner has not made a sufficient showing that the exceptions outlined in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2) apply. More importantly, he has failed to secure an order from the court of appeals authorizing this action as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3). Therefore, this court is without jurisdiction to consider the habeas petition filed herein.

Certificate of Appealability

If petitioner seeks to appeal this decision, he must first obtain a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c) (providing that an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from a final order in a § 2255 proceeding unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability); Sveum v. Smith, 403 F.3d 447, 448 (7th Cir. 2005) (per curiam) (holding that a certificate of appealability is required when the district court dismisses a motion on the ground that it is an unauthorized, successive collateral attack). A certificate of appealability may issue only if the petitioner "has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). In addition, when a § 2254 petition is denied on procedural grounds, a certificate of appealability should issue only when the petitioner shows that reasonable jurists "would find it

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1	debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." Slack v. McDaniel, 529
2	U.S. 473, 484 (2000).
3	Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right or that a
4	reasonable jurist would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural
5	ruling. Therefore, the court denies a certificate of appealability.
6	IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the petition for writ of habeas corpus (ECF No. 7) is
7	dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.
8	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is DENIED.
9	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No
10	2) is DENIED as moot.
11	Dated this 19 day of May, 2016.
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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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